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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 10, 1917.
PROHIBITION DENOUNCED BY GOMPERS.
PRINT PAPER COMBINE.
DON'T SACRIFICE WOMANHOOD.
THE LAW'S INTERMINABLE DELAYS.
PROSTITUTING PATRIOTISM.

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner
Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30, 1917.

Assets	\$64,566,290.79
Deposits	61,381,120.63
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717

❖ Prohibition Denounced by Gompers ❖

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who voices intelligently and patriotically the views of millions of American wage earners, in a statement to the Washington "Times" deplored the agitation for nation-wide prohibition at this crisis in the nation's affairs.

First of all Mr. Gompers argues that true temperance will not come through the drastic and radical legislation inopportune proposed. And, again, he feels and knows that a mistake is being made in pressing far-reaching legislation of this sort at a time when the whole world, including the United States, is in an upheaval.

"This whole matter is controversial and should not be injected now," said Mr. Gompers. "We are at a period in our country's history when unity of action and purpose is essential. We are in a great world conflict—fighting for the life of democracy and self-government and the life of our country. It seems to me that the radical prohibitionists, appreciating the gravity of the times and the bigger things at stake, might delay the projection of a fight over prohibition. This is a local and controversial issue, one that might be well fought out in times of peace, but which should be sidetracked now that such great national interests are at stake.

"I agree with the editorial expression of 'The Times' that radical legislation of the sort proposed will not mean true temperance. This legislation places on a parity whiskey and gin and beer and light wines. It draws no distinction between the whiskey drunkard and derelict and the working man who takes his glass of beer after an honest day's toil.

"It would banish whiskey and gin and brandy, with their high percentages of alcohol, and with them put out the milder stimulants, such as beer and light wines, which contain comparatively little alcohol and are quite harmless when used in moderation.

"Tens of millions of persons in other countries—France, Italy, Germany and England—are not deprived, even in war times, of these milder stimulants. They are given to the soldiers behind the lines and the old men and women who remain at home. It is nowhere claimed that fighting efficiency is lost thereby or that drunkards have been made.

"Drastic prohibition laws drive out the milder stimulants,

because it is more difficult to handle them. They do not drive out 'moonshine' whiskey, supplied in a pint bottle carried on the hip, or the gin or brandy sold by an illicit dealer.

"In countries where the drinking of light wines and beers is permitted and bad whiskey is taboo there are no recurrent prohibition campaigns. They are not needed. There is no more comparison between whiskey and beer and the lighter stimulants than between coffee and cocaine or tobacco and opium.

"But it seems unfair and unjust to inject into the affairs of the nation at this crucial time a nation-wide campaign for prohibition that will disturb industry, work injury to legitimate investment and deny to millions comparatively harmless beverages. This country should have its mind on war, not on political battles in forty-eight states for and against the prohibition propagandists.

"By common consent since the outbreak of the war there has been a general putting aside of partisan issues, domestic wrangles and little things that have kept the public mind occupied in days of peace. Only the prohibition propagandists insist upon seizing upon an occasion of national peril and alarm to force their views upon Congress and the country.

"I repeat that the prohibition campaign has no place in our affairs of today. Pending legislation—the food bill for instance—meets every demand of war time for sobriety. The President is to be given authority to estop the manufacture and sale of whiskey and to limit the production of light wines and beers. This should meet war time conditions without throwing the country into a furore over the adoption of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture of even beer and light wines in this country.

"I know there are millions of Americans today who drink their glass or two of beer or light wine and are no worse off for it—either as wage earners or citizens. To deprive these citizens of that privilege without giving them an opportunity to vote on the question is as unfair as it is unnecessary.

"If Congress must take up the prohibition amendment, I submit there is a distinction between whiskey and a beverage like beer. That distinction should be drawn if legislators want to be fair."

PRINT PAPER COMBINE.**Statement of Frank P. Walsh.**

The Federal Trade Commission has reported to the Senate that there is a band of men in this country and Canada in an illegal combination arbitrarily fixing prices of print paper, so that many small publishers have been forced into bankruptcy and many more, large and small, will follow.

The Commission has ample power under the law to stop this. They may enter an order commanding these known offenders to desist. There is no excuse for the usual law's delay. If the conspirators refuse they may have peremptory orders from any or all circuit courts of appeal in the United States where the offenses are being committed, compelling compliance with the demand of the Commission. Such orders under the Federal statutes are summary in character and take precedence over all other cases.

The present war emergency makes it imperative that such orders be made immediately.

Defiance of the law in the present circumstances must be checked with the strongest and speediest power of the government.

No such order has yet been entered by the Federal Trade Commission.

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1917.

Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: You are hereby notified that the following-named individuals and corporations, with others, are and have been for many months past using and exercising unfair methods of competition in the production and sale of news print paper:

E. W. Backus, Minnesota & Ontario Power Company; George H. Mead, The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills (Ltd.); P. T. Dodge, International Paper Company; Alexander Smith, Abitibi Power & Paper Company (Ltd.); George Chahoon, Jr., The Lanrentide Company (Ltd.). They have:

Banded together, confederated and conspired to control the news print industry in order to secure unconscionable and unreasonable profits to themselves;

Increased the price of news print paper by restricting free competition;

Influenced and ordered competitors and potential competitors to limit the production of paper;

Circulated and spread widely false statements of the shortage of print paper in order to thus fraudulently justify exorbitant and unjust prices for their product;

Pretended that the cost of producing news print paper was far in excess of their actual expenditures in order to justify their unreasonable exactions;

Arbitrarily and illegally divided the United States into territorial divisions, apportioning among themselves the privilege of exploiting the users of news print paper in such allotted localities;

Through unfair and improper combination and agreement, discouraged and limited the production of news print paper;

Used unfair methods to create a fictitious demand for news print paper;

Falsely alleged inability to procure sufficient raw materials to furnish their product to the consumer at a fair and reasonable price;

Made false claims of shortage of railroad cars and means of proper and rapid transportation of their materials and product;

Falsely alleged coal shortages for use in their industry;

Pretended that labor cost was far in excess of the amounts which they actually paid to labor;

Through unlawful combination and conspiracy, unfairly, illegally and arbitrarily fixed prices of \$3.25 per hundred pounds and upwards for news

print paper; whereas, in truth and in fact, \$2.50 per hundred pounds, as found by the Commission in its investigations, is sufficient to pay all reasonable cost of production and make a splendid return upon their legitimate investments;

Constantly put into effect an increasing scale of prices to consumers, regardless of the cost of production and fair conditions of competition;

Violated contracts solemnly entered into before this honorable Commission agreeing to furnish news print paper for the price and under conditions found by this Commission to be fair, legal and profitable.

Your attention is also called to the fact that the public is deeply interested in the effect of such unfair methods and the elimination of such unfair, illegal, unjust and improper methods of competition, for the reason that many publishers have been forced into bankruptcy and if such persons and corporations are allowed to continue their unfair, unjust and illegal methods of competition, hundreds of publishers throughout the United States will have their businesses destroyed and many thousands of stockholders in publishing enterprises will have their investments and savings swept away; that countless numbers of men and women will be thrown out of their regular employment and the persons and corporations practicing this illegal control will hold the despotic power of controlling the avenues of information mainly relied upon by the public, thus destroying a free press, one of the most necessary and sacred guarantees of the Constitution.

Moreover, the Government of the United States is itself a large consumer of print paper and its demands in that behalf, for the necessary operations of the Government, will constantly increase, due to the present war emergency; that the conspiracy and combination herein charged operates directly against the Government as well as against the individuals and corporations engaged in the publishing business, and thus has a profound effect upon the expenditures of governmental revenues, necessitating an unusual and burdensome exercise of the taxing power of the Government.

You are, therefore, urgently requested to issue and serve upon each of such persons and corporations a complaint, stating these charges as well as any others of like character which your honorable Commission or any individual member thereof, or its staff, may be possessed of, and that a speedy public hearing upon a day certain be fixed and that proceedings be had thereunder in all respects as provided by Section 5 of the Act creating your honorable Commission.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK P. WALSH.

PLAGUE SPECIALISTS JOIN ARMY.

Specialists connected with the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis are doing their bit. Captain W. R. P. Clark, examining physician at the Lane Hospital Chest Clinic, has been assigned to the Presidio on part time duty. Dr. Philip H. Pierson, assistant to Dr. Clark in the clinic, will take his place during his absence. Lieutenant George R. Hubbell, in charge of the Association's Mission Clinic, has left for Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Dr. Lester Newman will substitute for Dr. Hubbell. Dr. Kronenberg, a recent addition to the staff of the Association, is conducting the physical examination of employees in accordance with a plan adopted by the Association.

True politeness is benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in little daily, hourly, occurrences in the commerce of life.—Lord Chatham.

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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

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Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
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**Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

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OVERALLS & PANTS**

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Demand the Union Label



**On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing, it is not a Union Concern.

HERBERT HOOVER ADVISES.

The strongest, cleanest, simplest job connected with the war, one which every man, woman and child in the United States must tackle today, is that of dividing our daily loaf of bread with those nations in Europe who for three years have been fighting the battle for democracy.

This task makes a human appeal which should make everyone anxious to help immediately.

Just look at the figures!

The largest crop of wheat that we ever had was one billion bushels. Our allies in Europe need one-half billion bushels. The total crop in sight this fall in the United States is about 678,000,000 bushels. That means a short crop. There is a shortage in South America, and the wheat of Russia, Australia and India cannot be carried to Europe because ships are too precious to make such long voyages. We will need for our own bread and seed 600,000,000 bushels. That is if the American loaf of bread is to be as large and as white as it has been in the past. This leaves us only 78,000,000 bushels to send to our allies. Canada will have a surplus of about 200,000,000 bushels, but we must do better than this.

They need 500 million bushels and we will have 278 million bushels.

The only way to send them more is to give from what we ordinarily keep for use ourselves. To do this we must cut down our consumption of all-wheat bread by substituting other bread-stuffs that are just as good.

The Government, through the Food Administration, does not want any American man, woman or child to go poorly nourished. It needs to keep its people strong and healthy.

This can be done and wheat can be saved simply by using less wheat flour and more wheat flour substitutes. Use rye bread, oatmeal bread, barley bread. Mix a small quantity of wheat flour with a larger quantity of corn meal of which there is a great abundance, and make a thoroughly nourishing and satisfying wheat bread substitute.

A baked potato, eaten in place of a slice of all-wheat bread, is another way by which we can cut down our usual consumption of wheat.

None of these substitutes inflicts any hardship or discomfort. They taste just as good, are just as easily digested, and do not reduce the energy supply needed for hard work.

What is more they cost less and provide a ready home solution of the high cost of living.

Uncle Sam is making a great effort to increase the crop of wheat next year.

If we have a little good weather, and a little good luck to back up the splendid organization of farmers in some of the Western wheat States, we may raise more than a billion bushels next year.

But even then it will be necessary to economize because the world's normal surplus of food has been exhausted, and it may take several years to build up this surplus when peace returns.

These are the figures.

There is the bread plate.

Keep the pledge of one wheatless meal a day!

During the last three years 106 local unions have affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America. The international organization is out of debt and has a good credit established, according to reports submitted at the convention held in Fort Wayne, Ind., last month.

To obey what you honor is wholesome, elevating; to obey what you do not and cannot honor is debasing, and in the end is morally destructive.—David Wasson.

LEATHER WORKERS AMALGAMATE.

Fifty thousand leather workers of the United States, other than those of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the International Glove Workers of America, recently merged into the United Leather Workers' International Union as a result of a series of meetings held at the Majestic Hotel in St. Louis. W. E. Bryan of Kansas City, who has been president of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, because of his efforts to bring about the amalgamation of the trades, was elected president of the new organization for a term of three years.

The new organization will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The active amalgamation of the various trades in the new organization, according to President Bryan, will be effective by October 1st. In applying for a charter under the American Federation of Labor, the merger was sanctioned for all leather trades except those in the shoe and glove trades, which already have charters from the Federation.

Three large organizations are directly affected by the merger. They are the Harness and Saddlery Workers, the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers and the Tannery Workers. In addition, there are a large number of smaller organizations working independently under the American Federation that will be incorporated into the new organization.

NO TYPHOID DEATHS.

There have been no deaths from typhoid fever during the first five months of the year in thirty-two counties of California, according to the California State Board of Health. These honor counties are Alpine, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Glenn, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Trinity, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo and Yuba. The 74 deaths reported during the same period occurred in the remaining twenty-six counties. One-third of these deaths were in the large cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles, where about one-third of the population of the State is centered.

In spite of the good records made by these thirty-two counties, typhoid is about as prevalent this year as it was last year during the same period. If California is to maintain her good record in typhoid control, every county in the State must be active in the control of the disease within the county. The State Board of Health through its Bureau of Sanitary Engineering will aid any community in improving water supplies and sewage disposal. The Bureau of Communicable Diseases will investigate extensive typhoid outbreaks and will supply physicians with anti-typhoid vaccine, free of cost. With the facilities for control that are now available, it is inexcusable for any county to have a high typhoid rate.

This is the season when the disease begins to be most widely prevalent. Every case that is prevented now will help to lower the typhoid death rates for August and September, which are generally the highest of any months during the year.

STRIKEBREAKERS STRIKE.

Strikebreakers employed at a box factory in Kansas City quit their jobs in disgust when they were paid 18 and 19 cents an hour instead of the princely wage promised them. The Carpenters' Union has charge of this strike which was caused by low wages. Several hundred men, women and children are involved.

We want not time, but diligence, for great performances.—Dr. Johnson.

ADVANCE FALL STYLES

Now showing the largest line of Suits and Overcoatings for Fall wear to be had in the City.

POPULAR PRICES
\$30.00 and upwards

**Kelleher & Browne**

The Irish Tailors

716 Market St.

at 3rd and Kearny

NEW MISSION THEATRE

MISSION STREET, BET. 21st and 22nd
Program, Week Beginning August 12th.

SUNDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
and an ALL-STAR CAST
and an ALL-STAR CAST in
"THE JAGUAR'S CLAWS"

Also—MACK SENNETT KEYSTONE COMEDY
"WHOSE BABY?"

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUE
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
DOUBLE PROGRAM
FANNIE WARD in
"A SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS"

Also—PEGGY HYLAND and MARC MacDERMOTT
in "THE SIXTEENTH WIFE"

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
HOUSE PETERS in
"THE HEIR OF THE AGES"

Also—HEARST PATHE NEWS. PARAMOUNT PICTOGRAPH and COMIC CARTOON. MOTOY COMEDY for the Kiddies.

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CARHARTT OVERALLS

FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

THE LAW'S INTERMINABLE DELAYS.

By Frederick Esmond.

Rena Mooney was found not guilty on Wednesday, July 25th. To minds that are not befogged with legal quibbling, it is clear that if she had nothing to do with the causing of the explosion that killed Mrs. Van Loo, neither could she have anything to do with causing the death of any other of the unfortunate victims of that outrage.

Yet today she still languishes in prison.

On Saturday last, a procession of her pupils carried a banner asking a very pointed question, "Why is not Mrs. Mooney free?" And in the ranks of organized labor the same question is on the lips of many.

An application for her release, and that of Weinberg, on bail was brought up in Judge Cabaniss' court on Monday last, but the hearing of arguments in the matter was again postponed and is to come up soon before Judges Cabaniss, Dunne and Griffin, sitting en banc.

As was stated in the preceding issue, on Monday, July 30th, Attorney-General Webb filed with the Supreme Court his consent to a reversal of judgment and retrial in the case of Tom Mooney, but distinctly refused to admit error in the record of the case.

Acting on this statement, the Supreme Court on Monday, August 6th, announced that as matters stood it could not take any action until the case came up on appeal before it, in regular course, in the month of October; the court, however, suggested a procedure by motion which might be filed and argued at this time. The defense attorneys are again taking the matter up with the Attorney-General for the purpose of acting upon the suggestion of the Supreme Court. It seems there is a big legal tangle which is hard to unravel.

In this connection it is interesting to note the editorial comment of the Sacramento "Union":

"Every fair-minded man in California will rejoice at the decision to give a new trial to Thomas Mooney. Not one person in a thousand who followed the evidence presented at his trial expected the verdict of guilty. The main witness, Frank C. Oxman, lies under the charge of having tried to induce another to commit perjury in the case.

"Oxman was in the city during Rena Mooney's trial, and he wasn't put on the witness stand. Certainly the prosecution had good reasons for not putting him on the stand. Was it because they did not dare to do so?

"In the light of all the developments in the trial of Mrs. Mooney and the result, and in the light of the peculiar facts surrounding Oxman, there is a growing belief that Mooney was railroaded into the shadow of the gallows with evidence that the prosecution knew was false.

"In view of all the facts, the execution of Mooney without a second trial would have had all the appearance of a judicial murder.

"The only right and fair course was to grant the accused man a new trial.

"The conviction of dynamiters is important, but far more important is it that California should give to all men fair and just treatment.

"Mooney deserves a new trial."

The Monday following the rendering of the verdict in the Rena Mooney case, saw the Attorney General of the State of California stipulating with the Supreme Court of the State for a new trial for Tom Mooney.

Scarcely had the excitement over this move died away when the San Francisco "Bulletin" returned to the fray with a virulent attack upon the methods of the prosecution, revealing the clandestine deal by which Fickert had secured the grand jury bath for himself and his protegee in perjury, Oxman.

This newspaper exposure of the workings of

San Francisco's underworld in its turn threw the issue fairly and squarely up to the Mayor of the city, who, when approached some time ago by several influential leaders of the labor movement in this city, had declared that he "was not aware that the 'bomb trials' that had already attracted world-wide importance had any special significance that should call for his interference." And if there be any truth in the age-old proverb, "Better late than never," then the same meed of praise must be extended to Mayor Rolph as to Attorney General Webb, in that he has at last seen the necessity of taking action to clear up a scandal that has caused reproach against the fair name of San Francisco.

On the evening of Wednesday, August 1st, within a few hours of the "Bulletin" exposure of Fickert and his methods, Mayor Rolph gave orders to Chief of Police White to begin an instant investigation of the stories that have been circulated so persistently around the name of the Oregon cattle-man; also to look into the stories of perjury that have been so freely and justly laid to the door of the Edeaus, and other witnesses for the prosecution.

The ultimate result was that, at the behest of the Mayor, Chief of Police White hastened to give orders to his subordinate, Captain Matheson, to start an immediate investigation.

Of far more value as a direct challenge to the prosecution than even our excellent Mayor's belated order for a "police" investigation, is the action of the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular business meeting on the evening of Friday, August 3rd, when it passed a unanimous resolution offering to provide Fickert with legal assistance for the prosecution of Oxman.

By this resolution, organized labor put the issue squarely up to the District Attorney, that if he is willing to accept legal assistance from the Chamber of Commerce in one case, there is no reason why he should not accept legal assistance from organized labor in this case. The only hope for an honest prosecution of Oxman lies in taking the case out of the hands of Fickert and his subordinates, and putting it in the hands of genuine and impartial prosecutors.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The following officers were elected at the last regular meeting of the Anti-Jap Laundry League:

President, H. F. McMahon; vice-president, Mary Carson; secretary, Wm. T. Bonsor; treasurer, S. H. Cochran; sergeant-at-arms, P. O. Anderson; executive committee, V. Stevens, M. A. Peterson, Minnie Heinrich, S. H. Cochran, A. Moitoret; law and legislative committee, Mary Carson, J. Colleary, Jos. Collins, W. Lebrecht and Earl Young; auditing committee, William McGlinchey, A. C. Kull, A. Moitoret, Minnie Heinrich.

PIECE WORK PAYS LESS.

Reports by local unions to the headquarters of the Journeymen Tailors' Union at Chicago shows that the average wage of piece workers in this industry is about \$17 a week and the average wage for weekly workers is \$19.

Commenting on these averages, Editor Sweetney of the Tailors says:

"It will be seen that the weekly men receive much more pay for every hour they work than do the piece workers. If the weekly men worked as many hours each day as the piece workers, it is easy to see how much more money they would take home at the end of the week."

ORGANIZED THIRTY-SIX UNIONS.

Officers of the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers' Union report that thirty-six locals have been organized during the past quarter.

The referendum vote on the question of erecting an office building at a locality to be chosen by the executive board was: For, 8,403; against, 1,304.

LUMBER MILLS MAKE CONCESSIONS.

Granting of an eight-hour day without reduction in pay by several employers has averted danger of a general tie-up of sawmills in Tacoma.

Announcement was made at a mass meeting of the International Timber Workers' Union Saturday night that the Danaher Lumber Company had agreed on an eight-hour basis and that two other mills would sign up.

Our Factory Saves You $\frac{1}{3}$

THE BEST SHIRTS IN AMERICA MADE IN OUR SANITARY FACTORY BY MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

WE WANT EVERY UNION MAN TO SEE OUR LINE

ASK FOR THE CLERK'S UNION CARD EVERYWHERE

EAGLESON & CO.

1118 Market St.

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SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO

DON'T SACRIFICE WOMANHOOD.

By Samuel Gompers.

When we consider that at least three civilian workers are necessary to maintain one soldier in the field; that it will be necessary for the shops and the fields of this country to supply many of the essentials of our allies in the war; that the undertaking upon which we have just entered is one of gigantic proportions and we fear will not soon be finished; that the first draft for soldiers will remove men who are now employed in industries, most of which must be maintained, and that in all probability many other drafts will be made, it becomes apparent that there must be definite plans formulated to maintain a continuous supply of workers.

Several ill-considered plans and methods have already been proposed and some adopted. Most of these have been based on a proposal to secure additional workers without effort to re-adjust workers under new economies. In order to deal with the problem nationally, we must determine which are the essential industries, whether men can be spared and women workers employed without injury to the women and therefore to the life of the nation. Some protests have been made to the employment of women workers, upon the ground that women should remain at home and not "desert the true sphere of women." Others, without even the pretense of scruples, are hastening women into employment for which they are not fitted and are advocating the importation of foreign workers or any other humans that can be exploited so that human flesh and blood can be coined into war profits.

Undoubtedly we must work out a national policy to deal with the matter of substitutions after drafts begin. There are numbers of women willing to work; willing to do their utmost for the nation. There is no need to force them into industry now, but plans should be ready when men are withdrawn for military service. There are a number of trades which will necessarily have less and less work to do as the war progresses. Among these may perhaps be counted the building trades.

From many localities already reports come to the effect that all the building trades are not employed. For instance, in Chicago, in more than half the trades of the building industry men are unemployed. There should be devised a comprehensive plan for dealing with the general problem of employment scientifically and humanely.

Such a plan should begin with an industrial survey, thus securing accurate information of opportunities for employment and of the labor power of the country. Then the necessary machinery to connect workers with opportunities for employment should be established and workers and employers intelligently advised in furtherance of the best interests of humanity as well as production.

Under such conditions, women would be aided to find development in work instead of exploitation.

Instead of working out our problems upon a rational basis, we find that this has occurred: A skillfully conducted campaign is being carried on to establish the idea that a scarcity of workers exists, followed by clamorous demands for freely importing Mexicans and coolie workers and for rushing women into all kinds of employment. In Cleveland between 75 and 100 women are running Bradley hammers in one shop. Women are wiping engines in the running house at Akron, Ohio; many are running engines in the machine shops and doing other laborious work around large manufacturing plants. One woman has been employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as a shop hand; she packs journal boxes, which are on the axles of wheels and must be filled with waste and oil. Flag women

have appeared on railroads. Women are employed in the foundry trade, in machine shops and munitions plants. One lumber yard in Chicago is reported to be employing women to handle lumber. Truly there can be no justification for employing women with so little discrimination. We can not disguise the fact that during the progress of the war women may be employed in constantly increasing numbers, but surely our nation has enough intelligence to see that women are not employed in handling Bradley hammers and doing the roughest sort of manual labor for which they are physically unfit and that when they do equal work with men they receive equal pay.

An intelligent way to start on this problem would be to have physicians and scientists formulate fundamental principles for guidance and then adopt a national employment policy based upon these principles. We can not afford to wage a war for humanity and democracy and refuse to recognize the fundamental principles of human welfare in dealing with the women of our nation.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will be headed by "America First," a martial musical pageant which will be presented by a large and thoroughly capable company. Scenically it is one of the most stupendous productions ever witnessed in vaudeville, three colossal sets being used. The first represents the parade ground at West Point and the company impersonates the cadets at the military academy. The second scene is the fore-deck of Uncle Sams newest dreadnaught "The Pennsylvania," introducing the officers and crew, with the three-gun turret system, and the forward turret with its three monster fourteen-inch guns is shown, each of them being eighteen feet in length. During the action of the scene they are swung out over the audience with the crew astride their barrels. The final scene is at the Mexican border and shows a section of the Rio Grande recently occupied by the U. S. troops. "America First" is more of a spectacle than a musical comedy. It nevertheless possesses a semblance of a plot. This, however, is inundated with song and dance. The company in addition to being players, singers and dancers, is called upon to form a brass band. The producers have thoroughly succeeded in their aim to depict three different characteristic pictures of American army, navy and cadet life, and have also given to vaudeville a blood-stirring, pulse-quickenng patriotic appeal. "The Headliners," a bright and merry playlet by Aaron Hoffman, will be presented by Henry B. Toomer, who will have the assistance of Esther Drew, Frank Merrill and Frank Mitchell. Mr. Toomer is a genuine comedian who, in the role of Henry Gawn, a refined song and dance artist, keeps his audience in a continual state of merriment. Helene Hamilton and Jack Barnes are a clever and versatile team of comedians richly endowed with a keen sense of humor. Their original offering "Just Fun," is one of the season's most popular vaudeville offerings. Lottie Horner, a delightful singing comedienne, entitles her act "A Musical Corner in Vaudeville." Special lyrics have been written for her by Clyde Westover, the music to which she has composed herself. Bert Melrose, the International Clown; Hufford and Chain in their duologue, and The Three Jahns, European equilibrists, will be included in the program. George White and Emma Haig will present a new program of dances.

A man's praises have musical and charming accents in another's mouth; but are flat and untunable in his own.—Xenophon.

NOT UNDER LABOR LAW.

The state compensation board of Pennsylvania has ruled that maritime accidents do not come under the state compensation system because the United States Supreme Court has decided that exclusive jurisdiction in such cases is vested in federal courts.

NOTE—Genuine and Reliable Swiss Watchmakers at the same old place. Don't get confused with any other store.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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Members are notified that this is
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.

Greatly begin, though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime—
Not failure, but low aim is crime!

—Lowell.

The Stockton "Labor Review" has passed the first milestone in its career and Editor Hopkins deserves the success that has crowned his efforts because he has given Stockton the first real labor paper it has had. We wish him many years of continued success.

The Sacramento "Bee" constantly complains of the fanatical conduct of prohibitionists in taking advantage of war conditions to urge their pet hobby, but that paper itself is doing the same thing in its efforts to promote its own little hobby of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes. It has been urging the adoption of a compulsory arbitration law for years but our lawmaking bodies, recognizing the injustice of the scheme, have declined to listen to the advice. Now, however, it urges that the necessities of the war make such a law desirable and points to the rumored strike of Southern Pacific railroad trainmen as proof of its contentions. It is not likely the renewed agitation will receive more than usual attention.

The Chamber of Commerce pleading in page advertisements in our daily papers to the friends of municipal ownership is one of the real big jokes of the season. An organization that opposed the acquiring by the city of the Geary-street road, time after time, now suddenly becomes interested in municipal ownership and pleads with the people to make a gift of the Twin Peaks tunnel to the United Railroads. What fools these creatures must think the people are. Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts. Watch the Chamber of Commerce when it becomes interested in the welfare of the people.

The lynching of Frank H. Little in Butte, Mont., last week, though he had made of himself a pest and a nuisance, was a crime for which the guilty parties should receive the full penalty of the law. The fact that he advocated violation of the law furnished no justification for his murderers taking the law into their own hands, and the duly constituted authorities should do their duty and see to it that those responsible for the outrage are brought to justice. If they do not they ought to be sent to jail themselves and persons substituted for them who will vigorously prosecute every man who took part in the hanging of the I. W. W. agitator.

:- Prostituting Patriotism :-

Though the President of the United States has on numerous occasions warned the profitmongers of the nation that they would not be allowed to take advantage of the war to further their own interests there is no end to the schemes they are daily inventing to rob the purchasing public and fatten their own purses.

After pointing out that the Government intends to pay a just price for all it buys in order to foster industrial progression and keep wages up, President Wilson strongly denounced the suggestion that high profits should be considered as a stimulant to production in the service of the nation. He said:

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what it means. . . . Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefield, in the trenches, amid the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?"

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist. Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and the next, to pay for this war. Let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuffs they need."

But in dealing with greed mere talk has no potency. Something more than words and advice must be brought into play to induce the profitgrabber to desist. This applies to the retailer as well as to the manufacturer and wholesaler.

In this city recently full-page advertisements were run in the daily papers, paid for by somebody, urging the people in the name of patriotism to do away with the necessity for delivering goods purchased to their homes. They were told that the idea in mind was the conservation of energy in order to aid in winning the war. The real motive was to increase profits for the concerns which had been doing the delivering. There was no intention whatever to reduce prices to the consuming public. The saving made in delivery was to go into the pockets of the merchants as increased profits, and this state of affairs was to be continued as a permanent institution even after the war. Patriotism on the part of the merchants was never even considered except as a means to deceive the public.

When the new restricted delivery system was put into operation, it was the older men, those least able to adapt themselves to a new occupation, that were laid off, and many such are now seeking employment with little prospect of obtaining it. To these men this kind of conservation must seem a hollow mockery. There is nothing to justify such acts of vandal patriotism which on the plea of conservation throws man power on the scrap-heap and adds new burdens on the consumer, to no other purpose than to add a little more to the profit side of the ledger account.

The patriotic railroads are to serve but half portions on their dining cars in the interest of conserving the food supply, but the price is to remain the same. What a glorious lot of patriots we have in business circles!

The persons and institutions that are daily announcing the intention of putting women to work in the places of men are moved by exactly the same impulse—increased profits for the greedmongers. There is absolutely no necessity for the substituting of women for men in industry in this country at the present time, nor is there the likelihood of the need for such a change in the near future. The number of men taken, and to be taken, out of the industries of the country for the next year or two can have no appreciable effect upon the labor market. There is no scarcity of labor whatever, and those who are willing to pay decent living wages experience no difficulty in getting all the help they desire of the male persuasion. This, honest employers freely admit.

But, as Billy Baxter said: "Pigs is pigs." When pigs see a potato patch they will get into it and root. So with profit-crazed human pigs, when they see an opportunity to get the coin they will go to it. But the people must put rings in the noses of all hogs, the human species included.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Every now and then that greatest of all pork bills, the Rivers and Harbors bill, comes up in Congress and sidetracks war measures. The extra session was called to deal with the war, but pork cannot be forgotten.

Every holder of a Liberty Loan bond and every prospective purchaser in the next issue of the liberty loan bonds should bear in mind that the purchase of a liberty loan bond helps the Government of the United States, helps the citizens of the United States and helps the purchaser as a citizen as well as being at the same time a splendid private investment. Moreover, every purchaser of a liberty loan bond serves humanity itself. One can not serve his country or serve his fellow citizens without serving himself, his family, and posterity. The purpose of the liberty loan bond is to make the world safe for democracy, and every purchaser of a bond does something to that great end by which not only the present but future generations are benefited.

That a brief and practical "Home Canning Manual for Vegetables and Fruits" and a similar manual for home drying of vegetables and fruits can be obtained free by writing to the National Emergency Food Garden Commission at 210 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., is the announcement made by that Commission to the Committee on Resources and Food Supply of the State Council of Defense. These free publications tell how to make cheap and simple apparatus for sun-drying or for drying fruit or vegetables over the cook-stove, and describe labor-saving ways such as the "cold-pack" method, or such as the canning of rhubarb without any cooking at all.

"Because of its extreme acidity," says the manual, "rhubarb may be canned without the process required for other products, as the acids destroy germ life. Select rhubarb that is young and tender, cutting into two-inch pieces or into lengths to fit container. Sterilize containers in advance. Pack the prepared rhubarb into containers in upright position and then cover contents with fresh cold water. Allow containers to stand ten minutes, drain off water, fill again with fresh cold water, and seal, using sterilized rubber and cover."

If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn; and if (instead of each picking where and what it liked, take just as much as it wanted and no more) you should see ninety-nine of them gathering all they got into a heap keeping this heap for one, and that the weakest, perhaps worst, pigeon of the flock; sitting around and looking on all the winter, whilst this one was devouring, throwing about and wasting it; and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest touched a grain of the hoard, all the others instantly flying upon it and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practiced and established among men. Among men you see the ninety-and-nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one (and this one, too, oftentimes the feeblest and worst of the whole set, a child, a woman, a madman, or a fool); getting nothing for themselves all the while but a little of the coarsest of the provision which their own industry produces; looking quietly on while they see the fruits of all their labor spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take or touch a particle of the hoard the others joining against him and hanging him for the theft.—William Paley.

WIT AT RANDOM

It appears that once a Westerner, visiting New York, was held up by a footpad with the demand: "Give me your money, or I'll blow out your brains!"

"Blow away," said the man from the West. "You can live in New York without brains, but not without money."—"The Lamb."

"What would you do if I turned you down?" she asked shyly, as they sat on the parlor sofa.

The young man looked straight ahead, but said nothing. After a few moments of silence she nudged him with her elbow and said: "Didn't you hear my question?"

He looked around apprehensively.

"I beg your pardon," he replied. "I thought you were addressing the gas."—St. Louis "Republican."

Mrs. Will Irwin said at a Washington Square tea:

"The more immodest fashions would disappear if men would resolutely oppose them.

"I know a woman whose dressmaker sent home the other day a skirt that was, really, too short altogether. The woman put it on. It was becoming enough, dear knows, but it made her feel ashamed. She entered the library, and her husband looked up from his work with a dark frown.

"I wonder," she said, with an embarrassed laugh, 'if these ultra-short skirts will ever go out?'

"They'll never go out with me," he answered in decided tones."—Washington "Star."

"This seems to be a very dangerous precipice," remarked the tourist. "I wonder that they have not put up a warning-board!"

"Yes," answered the guide, "it is dangerous. They kept a warning-board up for two years, but no one fell over, so it was taken down."—"Harper's Magazine."

A prison missionary was visiting one of the inmates of the institution.

"My poor fellow," said he, sympathetically, "what are you in here for?"

"For not havin' political influence enough to git me out."—"The Truthseeker."

District Visitor—Well, one must do something for the suffering poor.

Friend—Quite so, but are you really quite sure that they do suffer?

District Visitor—Oh, yes. I visit them and talk to them for hours at a time."—"The Truthseeker."

Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant, and tried to teach him how to receive calling cards. She let herself out the front door, and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card.

The next day two ladies came to visit Mrs. Smith. When they presented their cards, the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card, and remarked as he closed the door: "Tickets no good; you can't come in."

"I couldn't serve as juror, judge; one look at that feller convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h—that's the attorney for the State."—"Passing Show."

They arrived hurriedly at the fifth inning.

"What's the score, Jim?" he asked a fan.

"Nothing to nothing," was the reply.

"Oh, goody!" she exclaimed. "We haven't missed a thing!"—"Life."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KID HAS GONE TO THE COLORS.

The Kid has gone to the Colors

And we don't know what to say;

The Kid we have loved and cuddled

Stepped out for the Flag today.

We thought him a child, a baby,

With never a care at all,

But his country called him man size,

And the Kid has heard the call.

He paused to watch the recruiting,

Where, fired by the fife and drum,

He bowed his head to Old Glory

And thought that it whispered: "Come!"

The Kid, not being a slacker,

Stood forth with patriot joy

To add his name to the roster—

And God, we're proud of the boy!

The Kid has gone to the Colors;

It seems but a little while

Since he drilled a schoolboy army

In a truly martial style.

But now he's a man, a soldier,

And we lend him a listening ear,

For his heart is a heart all loyal,

Unscourged by the curse of fear.

His dad, when he told him, shuddered,

His mother—God bless her!—cried;

Yet blessed with a mother nature,

She wept with a mother pride.

But he whose old shoulders straightened

Was grandad—for memory ran

To years when he, too, a youngster,

Was changed by the flag to a man!

—Indianapolis "News."

Abraham Lincoln characterized the United States as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; but in connection with the oil situation the people, if they are the Government, find themselves in a peculiar position. The Government reserves for future use certain oil lands, especially in California, while oil dealers are sinking wells in adjacent territory. As oil floweth where it listeth, it is not unreasonable to expect that some of this reserved oil, by way of underground channels, may flow into the reservoirs of dealers who sell to the people, who comprise the Government. The people, therefore, may be buying their own oil. It may be quite proper for the people to buy their own oil, so long as the "rule of reason" is applied to the price charged, but when the "rule of size" in price becomes too great, it seems only fair to revert to the "rule of reason."—Boston "Monitor."

POLITICAL ACTION.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the executive committee reported on a resolution that had been referred to it for study and report, providing for the appointment of a committee to devise ways and means for safeguarding the interests of the workers at the polls next fall. The committee recommended that a committee of fifteen be appointed to provide for calling a convention of two delegates from each local union to map out plans for properly dealing with political matters and that the actions of this gathering be kept separate and apart from the meetings of the Labor Council itself. The Council almost unanimously approved the recommendation and President Brouillet will announce the names of those appointed at the meeting of the Council this evening, after which the committee will proceed at once to carry out the desires of the Council.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, August 8, 1917.

A. S. Morey, vice-president, presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
New members: Louis Von Hergert, piano and organ; Harry Kelly, violin.

Transfers deposited: Jas. Meagher, drums, No. 153, San Jose; M. Frallicciardi, violin, No. 99, Portland, Ore.; Walter Dexter, drums, No. 81, Anaconda, Mont.; Eugene Layman, banjo, No. 47, Los Angeles.

Transfer withdrawn: Jos. Kos, No. 76, Seattle.

Dues and assessments, third quarter, to the amount of dues \$2.25, picnic tickets 50 cents, total \$2.75, can now be paid any time before October 1, 1917. Bring your union cards to C. H. King, treasurer.

Members will please take notice of the following changes of address:

Anderson, F. H., care of V. L. Bailey, Felton Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Boydston, Sylvia, P. O. Box 1278, Goldfield, Nev.
Del Monte, H., 1850 Fulton street, Apt. 12.
Frallicciardi, M., Hotel Carlton, Room 341. Tel. Franklin 4040.

Gulmon, H. S., Eddystone Apts., 340 Eddy street, Apt. 407.

Halcon, Doris, Grand Canyon Chateau, Richmond, Cal.

Hessburg, Henry, 949 Jones street. Tel. Prospect 2628.

Hickman, 1710 Geary street. Tel. Fillmore 284.
Jeffery, Geo. E., 770 Montgomery Drive, Portland, Ore.

Jennings, Miss G. Tel. Oakland 3761.

Kelly, Harry, 793 Clayton street. Tel. Park 6678.

Knutsen, K., 1850 Ninth avenue, Oakland.

Kos, Jos. L., Lankershim Hotel.

Lahann, H., 1331 51st avenue, Oakland.

Layman, Eugene M., 625 Bush street. Tel. Kearny 1655.

Marshall, E. B., Hotel Holland. Tel. Kearny 4380.

Melville, C. W., 1617 Forty-eighth avenue.

Morgan, Chas. T., Arlington Hotel.

Oltmanns, Otto, 585 Natoma street.

Oppenheimer, S., 3435 Twenty-sixth street.

Rattray, Wm., 1809 San Antonio avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Rogers, J. H., 625 Taylor street. Tel. Prospect 5370.

Russell, Frank L., Hotel La Vielle, Evanston, Wyo.

Sancho, California Hotel, California and Hyde streets. Tel. Franklin 1701.

Schorcht, A., Sequoia Resort, P. O. Box 120, Napa, Cal.

Stock, Vernon M., Feters Springs, Sonoma Co., Cal.

Webster, J. A., Hotel Garland, Jones and O'Farrell streets. Tel. Prospect 1410.

Von Hergert, Louis, 2946 Claremont Blvd., Berkeley.

Meagher, James, 4392 Seventeenth street.

Notes.

Mr. A. A. Greenbaum is taking a week's vacation and Mr. C. H. King is acting recording secretary in his place.

An Innovation.

The attention of the members is called to the new address books which will be ready for distribution within the next few days and which are a distinct innovation. Each member is listed alphabetically under the name of the instrument he plays and the Secretary believes that this will be found of much greater convenience than the present address book. A desire to improve the system wherever possible is the reason for the change and if it meets with the approval of the membership this style of address book will be retained. If it does not measure up to expectation, we will go back to the old way. These books will be ready next week.

The following members are on the suspended delinquent list of the Musicians' Union. Members will render no service with them unless they can show a card paid up to June 30th, inclusive. Any member rendering service with these members will be fined by the board of directors:

Arriola, C. E., Aveola, E. A.
Bacchione, Frank, Barker, Earl, Bay, H. V., Becker, W. A., Boxheimer, J. E., Bracamonte, M., Brooks, D. H., Brown, Leona, Burgess, Miss, Burrell, A. Ray.

Cecchetti, Luigi, Charles, Milton, Cheli, Alfred, Cirina, M., Clegg, Chas. S.

Darling, Sid, Di Benedetto, Joe, Dohn, Grace, Donigan, John, Dufour, W. H.

Eames, Mrs. A. A.

Fitch, H. A., Foerster, Ed.

Gerald, F. M., Glannaring, E., Gortemburg, E., Giovann, A. L., Gracia, E. L., Groth, A. S.

Haccour, S., Hardt, A., Higgins, Geo., Hughes, W. R., Hunt, E. M.

Jackson, J. E., James, J. A., Jeffery, G. E.

Keithly, C. F. L., Kirsten, F. A.

Large, Grace, Lauren, A., Levan, J. C., Levy, C. H., Lewis, Lee, Lytjen, M. L.

Maharitch, Frank, Maling, E., Martonne, H., Mathews, A. M., Mayall, J., Mazza, P., McCartney, Douglas, McCarthy, J. P., McCartney, J. T., McCreery, D. R., McDonald, D. P. T., McKay, G. W., McLaughlin, Miss A. A., MacManuman, H., Martins, F. H., Mathews, D. Don, Millhollan, J. B., Miranda, R., Morgan, G. W., Morse M. S., Mosconi, Alfred, Mosconi, Adolpho, Moulthrop, B., Murphy, L. J.

Nelson, A. R., Novach, A.

Olssen, N., Owen, Paul.

Panella, A. C., Pasmore, Harriet H., Pasmore, Mary, Perrigo, E. E., Pfaenaler, R.

Ralph, Miss M. S., Ramus, Miss S., Raynes, J. A., Rosenberg, Sam, Rotschild, Fred.

Sampsell, R. L., Scheldkret, A., Schiller, F. G.,

Schenham, P., Seltenrich, J. H., Shoenberg, M. H., Shrimplin, L. S., Sulvas, R. A., Smith, Chas. D., Smith, B. R., Smith, H. A., Smith, Lester, Smith, Mynetta, Smith, Walter, Spies, Henry, Stevens, Carl.

Thompson, Aurora.

Von Syckle, Percy, Von Bendeleben, A.

Wiles, E. H., Wood, B. G., Wells, Glen.

Young, W. B., Yunker, Benj.

Zahr, Elmer, Zaw, Prosper, Zei, M. G.

Card Party.

A card party will be given for the benefit of the Women's Symphony Association on Saturday afternoon, August 25th, at 2 o'clock, at Fairmont Hotel.

Caution.

Members must be prepared to show union cards at any time or on any engagement when called upon. You are hereby directed to keep your card in a convenient place. A large number of members have been disregarding the card entirely of late. You must bring card when paying your dues.

"The printed card of membership shall be the only warrant for business." Leaders and other members are cautioned against engaging or playing with any member who cannot show fully paid up card for the current quarter.

Hiding Behind The Union.

Under the heading "What Kind of a Union Man Are You?" there appeared in this department of the "Clarion" a splendid suggestion and a just arraignment of such musicians as feel their service is not worth the price they ask, or whose demands cannot carry the weight of their own personality and ability.

The Musicians' Union and its members hold certain relations to one another and have certain duties of a reciprocal nature to perform for a common good. To the outside public who hire musicians the union should be of no consideration. In fact when the public sees fit to be peeved with unionism it is quick to ignore all recognition of the Musicians' or any other union. The transaction between a person engaging music and the musician engaged is that of buyer and seller. We can readily form an opinion of the small back-alley trader who apologizes for the price of his merchandise by blaming the wholesaler. The merchant of high standing sells his goods on their merits at a price fairly up to its worth.

As a matter of fact the Musicians' Union does not fix the number of men or the price for any engagement. It does fix the minimum. And in this there is a great difference. While an effort is made to establish a standard of ability with



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preliminary examinations, it is to be expected that all men of the music profession, as of any other, will differ in standing. It has been found a wise economic law to establish the least a man is worth who is worth hiring. And we hope the higher one rises above the mere acceptability, the more he may demand and get.

Also, years of experience have proven that good service requires large halls to have more men than smaller ones. That places of entertainment charging large admissions cater to more critical audiences than cheaper places and therefore make more men imperative. That the cheaper places are allowed to serve their audiences with inadequate orchestras is a concession to exigencies not quite just. But as in the matter of tariff so in regards to numbers—the union fixes the minimum and the leader whose ability is so great and whose services are so valuable as to impress the management can get more men than the schedule on the weight of his advice.

If any laborer with whom I have dealings were to apologize for his charges by blaming his union I should ask him why he didn't quit it if it be so unfair to him and those who hire him.

Of course, in any large body of men there is likely to be a contingent who never seem able to do better than to get the crumbs from the table of their betters, unless they filch the loaf. Competition is strongest among the mediocre. But every man can strive and raise himself to a place where he shall say to the employer, "This is my price, and to give you service of such merit as will make your spending any money at all on music bring returns, I should have such a number of men."

That this may be done is proven by one of our members who leads on an instrument for which I have no love. He is an accordionist, and I am assured he insists and gets from two to ten more men on his engagements than the schedule establishes. This is a tribute to his ability, whatever his instrument be, for he is worth all the book says plus the amount his demands for the general good totals. More luck to him and the fervent hope that his kind may increase. A symphony leader could do no more and very often does less.

S. BLUMAN.

WILD YARN DISCREDITED.

The Associated Press' wild yarn that Philadelphia boiler makers will strike if not exempted from military service has been completely discredited as the result of correspondence between President Gompers and J. A. Franklin, president of the International Union of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.

President Gompers forwarded this telegram to President Franklin:

"Much feeling has been aroused by a published telegram from Philadelphia in a Washington morning paper to the effect that Mr. Charles F. Scott, organizer of your brotherhood, has declared that unless all boiler makers, shipbuilders and helpers are exempt from military service he will call out on strike every one of the 4,300 mechanics at present engaged in completing the ships on all the ways along the Delaware River. I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Scott made any such declaration, but in justice to him, your brotherhood and the good name of labor, particularly in this critical time, I deem it my duty to bring it to your attention."

President Franklin replied as follows:

"Mr. Scott wires absolutely not one word of truth in statement attributed to him in Associated Press. Further stating that he is making complete denial in today's papers."

The Associated Press sensational dispatch that Organizer Scott will call strikes in Philadelphia ship yards is denied by that trade unionist in a

telegram to President Franklin of the International Union of Boiler Makers.

In the boiler makers' weekly bulletin, President Franklin makes this timely suggestion, which should be remembered when unionists read these stories:

"In my opinion Brother Scott has made too much progress in advancing the condition of the shipbuilder and has too great an influence with the members of our trade on the Delaware River to suit some of the powers of big business who will not question the attempt of having taken this means to discredit him and his work."

ENJOINED SINCE 1907.

Federal Judge Dayton, in October, 1907, enjoined officers of the United Mine Workers' from visiting the homes of the employees of the Hitchman, W. Va., Coal and Coke Company, or attempting to organize them "without the company's consent."

Last week these miners distributed the following notice:

"To whom it may concern: The miners employed at the Hitchman mine, located at McMechen, W. Va., have quit their jobs because the company refuses to recognize the United Workers of America. They are going where they can belong to the union."

In a telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson, asking that the federal department of labor assist them, the miners declare their willingness, as patriotic citizens, to help the government, and insist that they "have the right to exercise at home the spirit of democracy for which our country is fighting."

Judge Dayton's injunction is pending in the United States Supreme Court, on appeal by the coal company, because the federal court of appeals, at Richmond, Va., has reversed the order. In its reversal the court said:

"In the first place it should be understood once and for all that so long as capital employs legitimate means for the protection of property rights, that it is to be accorded the protection of the law; but this does not mean that capital may, by improper methods, form combinations for the purpose of preventing labor from organizing for mutual protection."

In 1915 Congressman Neely, of West Virginia, started impeachment proceedings against Judge Dayton, but the latter escaped by the committee reporting a Scotch verdict, "Not guilty, but don't do it again."

The majority report of the committee stated that "the evidence shows many matters of individual bad taste on the part of Judge Dayton—some not of that high standard of judicial ethics which should crown the federal judiciary." Among these was included proof that he held stock in mining companies.

INVESTIGATION OF I. W. W. TROUBLES.

President Wilson on last Wednesday took cognizance of the I. W. W. agitation and labor troubles in the West by selecting Chief Justice

Covington of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to make a personal investigation of the situation. Justice Covington conferred immediately with the President and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor before starting on his work.

MAINTAIN OUR UNIONS.

"While we are fighting as a nation for the establishment of democracy in the civilized nations of the earth, we must not forget that, specifically, our trade unions are fighting for democracy in industry," writes Editor Frey in the "International Molders' Journal."

"The trade union holds that no employer has any more right to dictate the rules under which labor must work and the terms of employment, than an autocrat has to determine the laws under which his subjects must live and labor. In a democracy, all of the people are given a right to participate in the government, and in industry the same principle should apply—all of the workers should have a right to participate in the determination of the shop laws and rules which are to govern them and the terms of their employment."

"As wage earners we cannot forever remain political sovereigns and industrial subjects."

FOOD PRICES ADVANCE.

Food costs compiled by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the retail price of the principal articles of food as a whole increased 5 per cent between April 16th and May 15th, this year. Flour made the greatest advance—29 per cent. Corn meal advanced 15 per cent; beans, 14 per cent; bread, 13 per cent, and rice, which has heretofore remained at practically the same price, jumped 11 per cent.

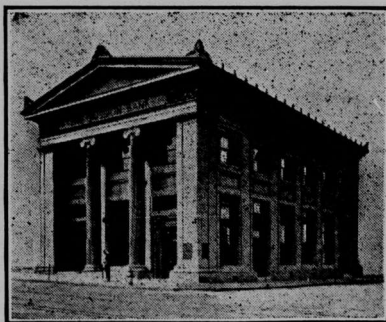
A comparison of prices on May 15, 1917, with those of May 15, 1916, shows an advance of 39 per cent in the year on all articles combined. Potatoes and flour made the greatest increases, 149 per cent and 122 per cent, respectively.

In the four-year period from May 15, 1913, to May 15, 1917, prices as a whole advanced 56 per cent. Potatoes increased 285 per cent, or to nearly four times the price in May, 1913; flour increased 164 per cent, or to about two and two-thirds times the May, 1913, price. Sugar advanced 87 per cent and corn meal 82 per cent.

DE BONIS' KOFFYSUB

A food beverage that nourishes the nerves; guaranteed strictly pure; preferable to many beverages in common use.

Ask your grocer and at Lincoln Market, 877 Market Street.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 3, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Typographical No. 21—T. F. Murray, Wm. E. Pitschke, vice Leo Michelson, Ben. Schonhoff. Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 134—Joe Rodriguez.

Communications—Filed—From Chief Clerk of Department of State, Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution for Irish freedom, referred to it by the President. From Senator Phelan and Congressmen Kahn, Raker and Lea, relative to the same resolution. From Industrial Accident Commission, accepting invitation to address Law and Legislative Committee. From Bartenders No. 41, enclosing donation to defense fund. From Northern California Branch, People's Council of America, asking for a delegate to conference on August 8th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Local No. 35 of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, wage scale. From Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, wage scale. From Wm. A. Siebe, Shellmound Park, relating to controversy with Musicians No. 6. From Union Waiter, complaining of conditions on Key Route boats. From Moving Picture Operators No. 162, wage scale. From California State Federation of Butcher Workmen, relative to unfair firms in Oakland, and requesting same to be put on the unfair list. From Electrical Workers No. 84, Atlanta, Ga., appeal for financial assistance. From Miami, Arizona, Local No. 70 of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, appeal for financial assistance.

Communication from H. Weinstock, inviting the president of the Council to become a member of Advisory Board of the Y. W. C. A., to consider employment of women instead of men during the war. On motion, president authorized to represent the Council.

Resolution by delegate of Auto Bus Operators No. 399, opposing four tracks on Market street. Ordered filed without consideration.

Convention call of the California State Federation of Labor. On motion, it was decided to send two delegates to the Sacramento convention, beginning October 1, 1917.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Still boycotting grocery stores that are on the unfair list. Teamsters No. 85—Signed up agreement, changing starting time in fruit market from 3 a. m. to 5 a. m.; drivers in Butchertown now starting at 7 a. m.; South San Francisco Packing Co. discharging men refusing to work below the union scale. Trunk Makers—Have submitted an eight-hour agreement to the employers. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Boycott on Latin bakeries a success, ask waiters and waitresses to assist by asking for labels on French bread. Photo Engravers—Strike still on at newspaper offices. Riggers and Stevedores—Have negotiated successfully the increases demanded for lumber handlers and clerks; have paid all debts incurred during last strike. Bakers—Report that Latin bakeries feel the effect of the boycott, and request all to demand the label on bread. Laundry Workers—Business good; women getting scarce. Culinary Unions—Ask the public to patronize the union house card. Butchers—Are submitting new agreement; ask public to help close shops at 6 p. m. Saturdays.

Mrs. Fredericks, chairman of Woman's Board of County Council of Defense, addressed the

Council on conservation of food during the war, and asked for co-operation.

On motion, secretary was instructed to invite Prof. Victor J. West of Stanford University, to address the Council on the new system of voting, known as the preferential system, recently adopted for this city.

Report of Label Section—Printed in "Labor Clarion."

Report of Executive Committee—Wage scale of Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union indorsed, subject to indorsement of the American Federation of Labor. Wage scale of Marine Gasoline Engineers indorsed, subject to indorsement of the International Union and the Water Front Workers' Federation. On the matter of new system of delivery inaugurated by certain retail stores, a progressive report was made, which led to a general discussion denouncing this as an attempt at increasing profits at the expense of the general public and older men in the trade who are being discharged on the false plea of national conservation. On the resolution submitted by a number of delegates regarding the formation of an organization to care for the interests of organized labor in a political sense, committee recommends indorsement of the resolution, which calls for the appointment of a committee of fifteen by the chair; committee further recommends that this committee be instructed to request unions to appoint or elect two delegates to a convention to carry out the intent of the resolution, the work of this convention to be kept separate and apart from the meetings of the Council. Motion, to adopt committee's recommendations. Amendment by Delegate Tattenham, that the secretary send the call for a convention to each union with request for the election of not more than two delegates, and that policies and platforms adopted by such convention be submitted for majority approval to the unions sending delegates. On being put to a vote, the amendment was lost and the original motion carried by almost unanimous vote.

Report of Organizing Committee—Reported progress on application of Water Workers for a charter, and requested members of committee to attend meeting of the Gas and Water Workers' Union. Reported having received the charter for the Watchmen's Union.

Law and Legislative Committee—Rendered a progressive report, summarizing situation arising through recent United States Supreme Court decisions nullifying all State laws, enacted to establish or regulate employer's liability in cases arising in interstate and maritime commerce, and intended to supplement existing Federal legislation. Committee will hold another meeting and recommend that maritime unions and the railroad brotherhoods be invited to co-operate in securing necessary Federal legislation. Upon investigation, committee found that other crafts are also affected and that these decisions have materially restricted the scope of the existing State compensation act.

Special Committee—Recommended that Council indorse draft of a letter to be sent to District Attorney Fickert, offering an attorney to assist him in the prosecution of F. C. Oxman; concurred in.

Nominations—Nominations for delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor were opened, and Brothers Daniel C. Murphy and D. P. Haggerty nominated. Further nominations will be had next meeting, and the election on the following meeting.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, which were ordered paid.

New Business—On motion of Delegate Rosenthal, the Council reiterated its former policy of favoring the same pay for women as men in industry wherever the work is the same.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

"AMERICA FIRST"

A Patriotic Spectacle

"THE HEADLINERS," a Stage Satire by Aaron Hoffman with HENRY B. TOOMER & CO.; HAMILTON & BARNES, "Just Fun"; LOTTIE HORNER in "A Musical Corner in Vaudeville"; BERT MELROSE, the Famous International Clown; HUFFORD & CHAIN, Two Loose Pages from a Book of Fun; THREE JAHNS, European Equilibrists; GEORGE WHITE & EMMA HAIG in An Entirely New Dance Program.

Evening Prices: 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays): 10c, 25c, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70

El Primo CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING

Easiest Terms

EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

On motion, a boycott was levied on the unfair clothing firm of Sam Berger on Market street.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$332.75.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$308.83.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held August 1, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Fitzpatrick with all officers present but P. Barling, H. Lustig and Sister McKnight.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24 for S. K. Leman and Paul Guderley. From Sugar Workers No. 10519 for Bernard Oleson and Frank Eskerson. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Casters and Model Makers, and Waiters No. 30, stating they are sending money for dues and label agent. From Pile Drivers No. 77, requesting information as to their standing; information given. From Carpenters No. 1082, stating they had voted down paying the label agent assessment. All these were filed. From Retail Clerks No. 432, a resolution in the form of a pledge for union men and women to demand the label, card and button; referred to New Business.

Label Agent's Report—That he had visited the Clarion in behalf of the Cloth Cap and Hat Makers, also Lundstrom, and Summerfield & Haines, and S. N. Wood & Co. with good results. Visited several restaurants to have them discontinue non-union French bread. Visited Mr. Gordon of the Alhambra Theatre, who agreed to use the Allied Printing Trades Label but could do nothing on the Bill Posters' label. Visited Friedmann Furniture Co. on use of label; they claim their catalogue bears the label. Visited the Machinists' Union and foundries and shops. Full report filed.

Reports of Unions—Bakers No. 24—Have a fine for any member found using non-union tobacco or cigarettes. Cap Makers—Gained new members, but requests more demand for their label. Tailors No. 80—Reported on label goods in stores, should be in more demand. Shoe Clerks No. 410—Report lack of demand for their card, no union clerks in the Mission district and only one store on Fillmore street was union; also want any discourtesy on the part of clerks reported. Waiters No. 30—Report gaining new houses, but request a demand for "union house card." Hatters—Request demand for their label; that Stetson hats were non-union. Carpet Upholsterers—That some method should be made to have Mission merchants handle union-made goods. Retail Clerks—To give picnic at Neptune Beach, September 10th. Glove Workers—Small demand for their label. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Making progress with the non-union French bakeries; have a list of union and non-union bakeries; request the support of the union bakeries. Janitors—Request that when hiring halls for meetings, balls or banquets, that they have a union janitor. Carpenters No. 483—Request that when buying furniture, desks, chairs and tables to demand the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Committees—Agitation, no report. Trustees, report favorably on bills, also file report for second quarter.

Unfinished Business—None.

Installation—I. Holtzer for Agitation Committee.

New Business—Motion made and carried that

label agent devise ways and means to build up the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Motion made and seconded to request Labor Day committee not to accept prizes from non-union concerns. Amendment, that committee be appointed to ask co-operation with Labor Day committee; amendment carried. Committee—E. G. Buehrer, G. G. Kidwell, I. P. Beban, C. L. Rockhill and W. G. Desepte. On resolution from Retail Clerks No. 432, motion made and carried to refer to Agitation Committee.

Receipts—No report, secretary leaving early.

Expenses—Hall rent, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$1.25; W. G. Desepte, July salary, \$10; G. J. Plato, July salary, \$5; M. E. Kirby, July salary, \$1; E. G. Buehrer, incidentals, \$5; E. G. Buehrer, from special fund, \$62.50. Total, \$92.75.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the New Mission Theatre will show Sessue Hayakawa and an all-star cast in "The Jaguar's Claws." Hayakawa is seen for the first time as a Mexican, a cruel, merciless bandit, who with his band of followers whom he rules by fear, terrorizes a certain portion of Northern Mexico. Wednesday and Thursday the usual double program will be shown, featuring Fannie Ward in "A School for Husbands" and Peggy Hyland and Marc MacDermott in "The Sixteenth Wife."

Friday and Saturday, House Peters will be seen in "The Heir of the Ages," a gripping, tense drama of brotherly love.

FOOD EXCHANGE.

A "Garden Market" or "Food Exchange" is being urged in all cities and towns of California by the State Council of Defense as a means of utilizing surplus garden produce grown by California's home gardeners. Such an exchange or market, says the State Council, would permit home gardeners who have grown a surplus of one food product to exchange it with some other home gardener who needs it and who has a surplus in some other product. It also is pointed out that many householders who have not grown home gardens would take advantage of the opportunity to buy fresh garden produce which would be offered in such markets or exchanges.

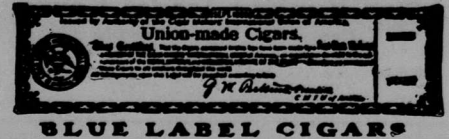
In addition to cutting down the cost of living and preventing the waste of perishable produce, such an exchange would also help to solve the railroad transportation problem which now threatens to become acute. Home buying of home-grown products would release freight cars used in the shipment of perishable foods for other purposes, such as grain, lumber and steel.

Under the proposed plan, each city or town would appoint a supervisor of the exchange or market, whose duties it would be to organize and superintend the operations of the community produce exchange. It also is recommended that all articles which are not sold shall be given to orphanages and charitable institutions or to poor families.

Roy E. Peabody, national organizer of the Federal Employees' Union, described his success in organizing fifty-seven local unions throughout the United States at the union's regular meeting in Native Sons' Hall Monday evening. The union, which was born in San Francisco, is now planning to consolidate its fifty-eight units into a national federation.

Go find your brothers in the world and see that these be many, for a man's strength is multiplied by the number of his brothers.—Irving Bacheller.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



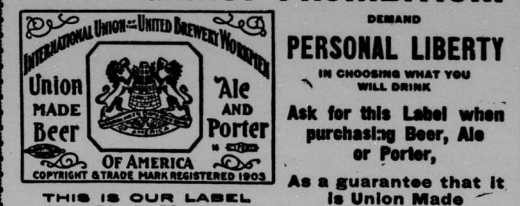
PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS



WHICH DISPLAY THIS HOUSE CARD



VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,

As a guarantee that it is Union Made



CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.

BEANS
STRAWBERRIES
RASPBERRIES
CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

445 Sutter Street

Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



AUGUST, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
*Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	380	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(153)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(160)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(158)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3383	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(94)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	752	Market
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.....	318	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	38	First
(31)	Tulev & St John.....	363	Clay
(52)	Turner & Dahnken.....	942	Market
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	26	Mint Ave.
(35)	*Wale Printing Co.....	833	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	*West End Press.....	1436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	32	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malleye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(300)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(188)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....380 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight

(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome

(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.

(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay

(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp

(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson

(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary

(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....380 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay

(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery

(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose

Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento

Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland

Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Fred. Waters, 79 years of age, died in San Francisco last week. He was buried on Tuesday, July 31st. Waters was an old-time member of No. 21, but had not lived in this city for several years. At time of death he was a member of Fresno Union and had been carried on the pension roll of the I. T. U. for a number of years.

Delegate Baldauf, representing Los Angeles Typographical Union; Delegate Stephens, representing Oakland Typographical Union; Delegate Robinger, representing San Francisco Mailers, and Delegate Ellis of No. 21 left Wednesday morning for Colorado Springs. They were joined at Sacramento by Delegate Jackson, who will represent No. 46. The party had planned to stop a day in Salt Lake City and to reach Colorado Springs on Saturday. Delegate Ellis carried a box of 50 cigars, a present from the San Francisco delegation to No. 21's residents at the Home. The party expects to return to San Francisco by the Santa Fe, stopping over for a few days in Southern California.

James W. ("Jimmy") Hogan, well known character among San Francisco newspaper printers, having worked in this city for several years, is dead. He was 53 years of age, leaves a widow and one son. Hogan was buried in Tucson, Ariz., where he died last week. His son, who formerly worked as a copyholder on the "Chronicle," is now engaged in business in Nogales, Ariz. Hogan was well known throughout the western country, having worked in nearly all the cities on the Coast.

W. C. Hercules of Denver was a visitor at headquarters during the week. He was en route to Los Angeles, where he expects to remain for an extended vacation, although he didn't tell us the reason why. He expects to return to San Francisco later and may take up his residence on the Coast.

Charles H. Wolfe, president of Sacramento Typographical Union and labor editor of the Sacramento "Bee," was a visitor at headquarters during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Thomas, also of Sacramento, Mr. Thomas being president of the Typographical Conference, and chairman of the Sacramento "Bee" chapel for a long time, spent a couple of days in this city the first part of the week. All of the visitors from Sacramento confessed that they came down to San Francisco to get a little relief from the heat.

Peter T. Ryan and W. R. Grafe, both of the "Examiner" chapel, are enjoying their annual vacations.

O. E. Neville of Los Angeles, formerly of the "Examiner" chapel in this city, is enjoying a vacation visiting his San Francisco friends.

A letter from Wiley K. Galloway, dated "somewhere in the U. S. A.," contains the information that he will visit Colorado Springs during the convention of the I. T. U., after which he will continue his trip eastward, intending to hang up his shingle and practice law in the Windy City. Wiley states that since becoming a Nipskillion all of his troubles are disappearing.

Indeed, I never heard or saw the introductory words, "Without vanity I may say," etc., but some vain thing immediately followed.—Benjamin Franklin.

WM. C. FIDGE JOHN J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY

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MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East, Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 338 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 3d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 335 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 148 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlagg, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housepainters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1256 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 63 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hawes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 40—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 299 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—518-14 Angle Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

HOW TO REDUCE DISEASE AND DEATH.

There are more than six hundred thousand preventable deaths in the United States every year. There are a million and a half people lying on sick beds in the United States any day in the year who should not have been there.

Such are the declarations made in the last issue of the University of California "Journal of Agriculture" (published by the students of the College of Agriculture) by the distinguished economist, Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University, who is to visit the University of California next fall to give the annual Hitchcock lectures.

"Human life is needlessly shortened at least fifteen years in the United States," declares Professor Fisher. Moreover, "preventable diseases even when not fatal cripple the power to work and mar the joy of living."

"I venture the opinion," says Professor Fisher, "that the average man or woman in the United States is not doing half of the work nor having half of the joy of work of which the human being is capable."

While there is now a decreased loss of life from infection by the germ diseases, there is an increased loss of life after middle age from the degenerative diseases, such as hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Neglect of individual hygiene is declared by Professor Fisher the chief cause of this degeneration.

Here are fifteen rules for more scientific habits of daily living which Professor Fisher proposes as a means of keeping people well and happy, and lengthening their lives:

1. Ventilate every room you occupy, and keep the air in the house always as pure as the air outdoors.

2. Wear light, loose clothes of porous cloth, so loosely woven that air can be blown through it, for the skin needs air.

3. Spend some time in the open air every day.

4. Have lots of fresh air where you sleep, or sleep out if you can.

5. Breathe deeply.

6. Avoid eating too much.

7. Do not eat too much meat and eggs.

8. Eat various kinds of food—most people eat too much soft food. Hard foods like crusts, toast, hard fruits, and nuts, which require chewing, are beneficial. The danger with most people is that they eat too much of concentrated foods and not enough bulky or filling foods, such as lettuce, celery, cucumbers, spinach, asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, onions, carrots, parsnips, squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, and other garden vegetables. Some raw foods, such as fruits and salads should be eaten each day, as these raw foods contain certain beneficial elements which are often lost in cooking.

9. Eat slowly.

10. Have your bowels move at least once each day—preferably twice—regularly.

11. Stand, sit, and walk erect.

12. Avoid poisonous drugs.

13. Keep clean and avoid contagious diseases. The daily bath is desirable. The hands should always be washed before eating. Water should be boiled before drinking if its purity has not been established. Mosquitoes and flies should be kept out of the house and away from food. Fruits—especially apples—after a meal are good mouth and tooth cleaners.

14. Work hard, but play, sleep, and rest, too. Laughter is healthful.

15. Be cheerful, and learn not to worry.

"The secret of life and of happiness," says Professor Fisher, "seems to be in taking one's life and work cheerfully. Almost anyone can assume this attitude if the proper desire is present."

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

These members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Henry Hanselman of the cigar makers, James McLinden of the riggers and stevedores.

Victor J. West of Stanford University will address the Labor Council tonight on the new preferential voting system to be used in this city at the next election.

The picnic of the Horseshoers' Union last Sunday was well attended and proved an enjoyable affair.

George A. Tracy, president of the San Francisco Typographical Union, last week was appointed civil service commissioner by Mayor Rolph. Tracy succeeds B. B. Rosenthal, business agent of the Upholsterers' Union, who held the position for seven years.

Federal Employees' Union No. 14374 met in Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason street, Tuesday night, and discussed the proposed five and 10 per cent increases in pay recently granted some employees. The organization is fighting for a general increase in pay of all branches of the Federal service. They are campaigning on a 10 per cent increase for men receiving \$3.50 per day, based on 313 working days, or else receive pay on a basis of 360 days, as is now paid in other departments.

Officers of the local unions of Carpenters received word Saturday that by a referendum vote the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with a membership of 250,000, has decided to pay death benefits for members during the war. All locals voted on the proposition, which was carried by an overwhelming majority. The death benefits range from \$100 to \$300, depending upon the length of time a man has been a member of the union. President P. H. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council addressed Local No. 22 at its last meeting and gave detailed information concerning new wage scales signed by more than thirty unions affiliated with the council.

Congressman John I. Nolan arrived in the city from Washington last Sunday after an absence of four months during which he has lived a rather strenuous life, though physically he seems to have prospered at it. He will shortly return to his Congressional duties after enjoying a short but well-earned rest.

Daniel C. Murphy and Daniel P. Hagerty were nominated for delegates to the Sacramento convention of the California State Federation of Labor at last Friday night's meeting of the Labor Council. Nominations will be open again tonight and the election will be held at the following meeting.

Paul Scharenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, is to be the Labor Day orator at the Los Angeles celebration.

The invitation dance and social given by the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union last Saturday night in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple was a pronounced success. It was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The annual picnic of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union is to be held in Glen Park on Sunday, August 26th. The arrangements committee has about completed the program and assure those who attend that it will be up to the usual standard of the organization.

Last Friday night the Labor Council authorized President A. W. Brouillet to accept appointment on a special executive committee of the Y. W. C. A., which is to deal with the matter of women in industry during the war. The Council instructed him to insist upon the policy that where women do the same work as men they shall receive the same compensation and working conditions, and that there must be no breaking down of surrounding conditions.

The State Industrial Accident Commission Monday awarded Mrs. Laterza Marianti \$2490 damages for the death of her husband, Giovanni Marianti, a track laborer, killed by an automobile while working on the United Railroads tracks last

February. The commission also awarded \$4022.06 to Mrs. Beatrice E. Sharkey, whose husband was killed in an acetylene tank explosion at the Hercules Powder Company's plant in July, 1916.

The annual picnic of the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union will be held Sunday, August 19th, at Paradise Park, Marin County. All details have been worked out and a splendid program provided for the occasion.

The joint Labor Day committees of the Labor and Building Trades Councils are rapidly whipping the program for this year's celebration into shape. Arrangements have already been made for several athletic events, bicycle races, foot races, horse races and literary exercises. The orator of the occasion has not yet been selected though the committee in charge of that portion of the program has several prominent orators under consideration. The selection made will be announced at a later date, when the full program will also be published. The celebration is to be held in the Stadium in Golden Gate Park again this year.

STRIKERS BACK AT WORK.

Fifteen hundred cannery workers, who struck recently at the California Fruit Cannery's Association plant, returned to work Tuesday morning.

They returned after the following agreement had been reached:

The men are to receive an increase of 50 cents per day.

The women, who have had a minimum wage of 16½ cents per hour for piece work, will now receive a minimum wage of 17½ cents.

The Industrial Welfare Commission will delegate a special committee of women to see that working conditions are bettered and that all the complaints made by women workers are remedied.

The cannery has agreed to take back all the persons who went on strike, without discrimination.

A series of rules will be established by the Welfare Commission to govern working conditions at the plants.

To work patiently in faith and love, to do, not what we like, but what we revere, confers not liberty only, but power.—J. Martineau.

A good heart is like the sun, for it shines bright and never changes, but keeps its course truly.—Shakespeare.

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